REVIEW- 8°ANO- 3°BIMESTRE

Module 11-MAKING THE WORLD A BETTER PLACE

Past Continuous-was/were + verb + ing

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I was studying	Was I studying?	I was not studying
You were studying	Were you studying?	You were not studying
He was studying	Yes, I was	He was not studying
She was studying	No, I wasn't	She was not studying
It was studying	Was he studying?	It was not studying
We were studying	Was she studying?	We were not studying
You were studying	Yes, she was	You were not studying
They were studying	No, she wasn't	They were not
	Was it studying?	studying
	Were we studying?	
	Were You studying?	
	Were they studying?	

Was not= wasn't/ were not= weren't

CUIDADO:

- 1) quando o verbo terminar com "e" tiramos o "e" e colocamos "ing": Dance- dancing
- 2) Se o verbo terminar com consoante + vogal+ consoante, dobramos a última letra e acrescentamos "ing" (sílaba forte)

Stop- stopping(dobra a útima letra)/listening (não dobra a última letra)

WHEN=QUANDO

WHILE=ENQUANTO

Simple Past

<u> </u>						
Affirmative	Interrogative			Negative		
I work <u>ed</u> .	<u>Did</u>	I	wor <u>k</u> ?	I	Did not	Wor <u>k</u> .
You worked.		You		You	<u>Didn't</u>	
He worked.		Не		He		
She worked.		She		She		
It worked.		It		It		
We worked.		We		We		
You worked.		You		You		
They worked.		they		they		

VERBOS REGULARES:

- 1) Acrescentamos "ed" nos verbos regulares: work (presente)/ worked(passado)
- 2) Nos verbos terminados em "e" acrescentamos apenas o "d": moved moved
- 3) Nos verbos terminados em "**consoante** + **y**" tiramos o "y" e acrescentamos "ied": t<u>ry</u>/ tri<u>ed</u>
- 4) Nos verbos terminados em "**consoante** + **vogal** + **consoante**", dobramos a última letra e acrescentamos "Ed": s**top**/ stop**ped (sílaba forte)**

VERBOS IRREGULARES:

<u>Present</u>	<u>Past</u>
Cut Read	Cut
Read	Read
Swim	Swam
Go	Went

What <u>were</u> you do<u>ing</u> last night when your mom/dad arrive<u>d</u> from work? I <u>was</u> play<u>ing</u> video game when my mom/dad arrive<u>d</u>

Complete the sentences with <u>PAST CONTINUOUS</u> and <u>SIMPLE PAST.</u>

a) He	(help) with the researches when he					
(d1s	cover) something importan	nt.				
b)She	(take) a shower v	(ring)				
c)While they	(help) the hom	neless, they	_(spend) 24 hours			
barbecuing. d)We			(lose) our			
job.						
e)While they	(help	(help) the needy, they(begin)				
their journey.						
Present	Past	Translati	on			
be						
begin						
ring						
spend						
lose						
take						
eat						
drink						
write						
go						
buy						
sleep						
forget						
make						
run						
understand						
know						
get						
have						

MODULE 12-CAN I BE A VOLUNTEER?

MODAL VERBS:

Must(NECESSIDADE/OBRIGAÇÃO)

Necessity or obligation: use must to show that something is necessary or required.

- You <u>must attend</u> the orientation session before starting your volunteer work.
- Teenagers <u>must be</u> at least 16 years old to volunteer at this organization.

Should(CONSELHO/SUGESTÃO/RECOMENDAÇÃO)

Advice or recommendation: use should to **suggest** something that is a **good idea** or the right thing to do.

• Teenagers **should consider** volunteering at local shelters to help those in need.

Can (HABILIDADE/PERMISSÃO)

Ability or permission: use can to indicate ability or to ask for or give permission.

- Teenagers **can help** clean up parks or beaches on weekends.
- Can I volunteer at the community center this summer?

Might (POSSIBILIDADE/INCERTEZA)

Possibility or **uncertainty**: use might to talk about something that is possible but not certain.

- I <u>might join</u> the after-school tutoring program next semester.
- She <u>might volunteer</u> at the hospital during her school break.

Complete v	vith the modal verbs " should", "must" "can" or "might ".
a) Students	do their homework.
b)	_ I drink some water?
c) We	respect the laws (leis).
d)Students	not smoke at school.
e)I	volunteer the after-school tutoring program if I have time.
f) Students	pay attention.

MODULE 13- Why do people migrate?

Push factor(fator de impulso)

. unemployment(desemprego)/lower wages(salários mais baixos)/crop failure(perda/fracasso da colheita)/ poor living conditions/poor health(saúde precária) and/or education services/ few facilities(poucas instalações/facilidades)/natural disasters/civil war

Pull factor (fator de atração)

· more jobs(mais empregos)/higher wages(salários mais altos)/better living conditions/better education and health services/better facilities/less chance of natural disasters

PREFIXOS/SUFIXOS

Prefix:

un:not (não)(unhoused)

anti:against (contra)(anti-immigrant/ anti-refugee)

im/in:not (não)(impossible/immigrate/independent)

inter:between (entre)(intercontinental/intercultural)

<u>mis</u>:wrong(errado/incorreto) (<u>mis</u>placement(extravio,perda), <u>misunderstanding</u>)

non:not (não)(**non**citizen)

dis:apart (separado/à parte/separadamente)

(deslocamento)/dislocation:luxação,desarticulação,deslocação)

Suffix:

-tion(act or process of:migration, adaptation)

able(capable of) (migratable, adaptable, sustainable)

- -ist(person who practices and has the knowledge) anthropologist
- -ance (state or quality of)resistance(resistência)/
- significance (importância, significância, relevância)
- **-ful** (full of)

resourceful(cheio de recursos, criativo...) purpose**ful**(intencional, significativo, importante)

-ment(action or process of)

movement, placement(fixação,colocação), settlement(estabelecimento)

Coloque as palavras na coluna correta de acordo com a regra dos prefixos.

-citizen/-possible/-housed/-refugee/-cultural/-understanding/-location

UN_	ANTI_	IM_	INTER_	MIS_	NON_	DIS_

Coloque as palavras na coluna correta de acordo com a regra dos sufixos. move_/migra_/dent_/adapt_/resist_/resource_

_tion	_able	_ist	_ance	_ful	_ment